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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

MAILED

Application Number: 09/489,793

Filing Date: January 24, 2000

Appellant(s): MCKNIGHT ET AL.

SEP 05 2007

Technology Center 2100

Robert A. Voigt, Kelly K. Kordzik
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed July 8, 2005, appealing from the Office action mailed April 8, 2005, as well as in response to reply brief filed May 24, 2007, in turn responsive to miscellaneous action mailed May 16, 2007 and panel remand mailed February 27, 2007.

Appellant's reply brief and claims have been noted and made of record, said reply brief overcoming the examiner's objection under 37 CFR 1.75(c) (see miscellaneous action, above). However, said reply brief fails to overcome the examiner's rejection of the instant claims under 35 U.S.C. 101 set forth in said miscellaneous action. The present Examiner's Answer has been amended to reflect the new 35 USC 101 rejection accordingly.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

It is noted that the objection of claims 8-11, 21, 31-34 under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form, has been withdrawn.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct (as amended by Appellant in Reply brief filed May 24, 2007).

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

Microsoft Word 97, 1996 Microsoft Corporation, screenshots pages 1-16.

Turbo C++ Version 4.5, 1995 Borland International, screenshots pages 1-7.

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

The claimed invention (as claimed in claims 16-36) is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

In regard to independent claims 16, 22-27, and 35, it is noted that each of said claims recite in pertinent part “A computer program product...”, and as such, the limitations of each said claims recite arrangements of facts or data, which are merely stored to be read or outputted by a computer without any functional interrelationships, and thus do not impart functionality to the computer. Accordingly, the claimed invention taken as a whole does not produce a useful, concrete and tangible result.

It is noted that Appellant's specification reads upon a signal wave ("fluid transmission medium") (at least specification page 28 lines 20-24). It is suggested that each of said claims is amended to at least reflect that the claimed product is embodied on a computer readable storage device, comprising computer readable instructions causing a computer to implement the limitations within each said claim.

In regard to dependent claims 17-21, 28-34, and 36, claims 17-21, 28-34, and 36 do not direct the claimed invention to statutory subject matter, therefore each of said claims are rejected for fully incorporating the deficiencies of their respective base claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-8, 10-12, 16-17, 19, 24-31, 33-35, 40, 42-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Word 97 (hereinafter Word 97), 1996 Microsoft Corporation, screenshots pages 1-16.

In regard to independent claim 1, Word 97 teaches a method of formatting a document based upon an initial (on the fly) analysis of an example input (a user example document) (Word 97 page 2, 9; compare with claim 1 "*receiving a user example*").

Word 97 analyzes the following user example input: "Dear John,", at which the system determines that one is attempting to write (format) a letter. A user chooses to get help, resulting in the appearance of Letter Wizard for final formatting and styling (Word 97 pages 10-15). Word 97 does not specifically disclose formatting non-functional aspects in the style of said example, as claimed. However, page 10 of Word 97 teaches a "Full block" letter style (incorporating non-functional block indent/groupings) as a default choice, which attempts to approximate the letter style display of said user input, therefore providing the claimed equivalent of formatting non-functional aspects in the style of user example input (Word 97 page 10; compare with claim 1 "*A method for formatting a document, comprising the steps of* ", and "*formatting the non-functional aspects of said document in the style of said user example.*"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interpret Word 97 in this fashion, providing Word 97 the benefit of offering various style selections for convenience of document construction.

In regard to dependent claim 2, Word 97 teaches "Full block" and "Modified block" (indentation styles), as well as order (header and footer inclusion), and space for inputting mailing instructions, attention and Subjects (forms of comments) (see Word 97 pages 10, 11, 14).

In regard to independent claim 3, claim 3 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 1, and in further view of the following, is rejected along the same rationale.

Word 97 teaches generation of various style templates based upon a user's initial attempt at writing a letter, said templates comprising various components (section order, header, footer, date line, and text block groupings) (Word 97 pages 4, 10-11). Word 97 does not specifically teach alignment offsets, as claimed. However, Word 97 teaches a "Modified block" style including block indentations (Word 97 page 11), providing the claimed equivalent of alignment offsets. It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interpret Word 97 as incorporating offsets, providing the benefit of various letter styles for convenience (compare with claim 3 “*selectively generating from said example document style templates, alignment offsets and section order*”).

Word 97 teaches reformatting of inputted text and inclusion of macros (functional aspects) to fit the form of a selected letter style (Word 97 pages 4 11-12, 16; compare with claim 3 “*responsive to said templates, offsets, and order, formatting functional aspects of said output document*.”).

In regard to independent claim 4, claim 4 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 3, and in further view of the following, is rejected along the same rationale.

Word 97 does not specifically disclose replaceable macros in an output document, as claimed. However, Word 97 teaches macro inclusion in templates, and a method of selecting alternate salutations (Word 97 pages 4, 16), providing the claimed equivalent of macro inclusion. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interpret Word 97 in this fashion, providing Word 97 the benefit of macros for convenient display of alternate text (compare with claim 4 “*selectively including replaceable macros*”).

In regard to dependent claim 5, Word 97 teaches reformatting of inputted text and inclusion of macros (functional aspects) to fit the form of a selected letter style (Word 97 pages 4 11-12, 16).

Word 97 also teaches a method of selecting alternate salutations (Word 97 pages 4, 13, 16).

In regard to dependent claim 6, Word 97 teaches analysis of user input “Dear John,,” the analysis dependent upon syntactical review of the punctuation of said input (Word 97 page 2).

In regard to dependent claim 7, Word 97 teaches alteration of “mailing instructions”, “Attention”, and “Subject” fields, as well as creating auto text (after applying pattern matching) (Word 97 pages 14, 16). The alterations (i.e. comment removal, etc.) are temporary until saved by the user or by Word 97 auto save feature.

In regard to dependent claim 8, Word 97 teaches various sections of a document (Word 97 pages 10-15).

In regard to dependent claims 10, 11, Word 97 teaches revising a final document (changing its style) using a right click feature, in combination with a replaceable function (i.e. a macro) feature as taught in the rejection of independent claim 4 (see Word 97 page 16).

In regard to independent claim 12, claim 12 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 3, and in further view of the following, is rejected along the same rationale.

Word 97 teaches a “Modified block” style template comprising various calculated block indents, the desired application of said template to a user document preserves said indents to produce a final document (Word 97 page 11).

Word 97 does not specifically teach parsing of components, as claimed. However, Word 97 teaches analyzing initial user inputted words and punctuation (Word 97 page 2, 9), which provides the claimed equivalent of parsing text components (compare with claim 12 “*while parsing document components*”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interpret Word 97 in this fashion, providing Word 97 the benefit of text analysis/matching for presentation of various templates.

In regard to independent claim 16, claim 16 reflects the computer program product comprising computer readable instructions used for performing the methods as claimed in claim 3, and in further view of the following, is rejected along the same rationale.

Word 97 does not specifically disclose formatting non-functional aspects in the style of said example, as claimed. However, page 10 of Word 97 teaches a “Full block” letter style (incorporating non-functional block indent/groupings) as a default choice, which attempts to approximate the letter style display of said user input, therefore providing the claimed equivalent of formatting non-functional aspects (Word 97 page 10; compare with claim 16 “*non-functional aspects*”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interpret Word 97 in this fashion, providing Word 97 the benefit of offering various style selections for convenience of document construction.

In regard to dependent claim 17, Word 97 does not specifically teach a grammar template for storing rules, as claimed. However, Word 97 teaches analysis of user input “Dear John,”, the analysis dependent upon syntactical and pattern matching review of the words and punctuation of said input (Word 97 page 2), providing the claimed equivalent of templates with grammar rules required to make such an analysis. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interpret Word 97 in this fashion, providing Word 97 the benefit of rules for making accurate analysis.

In regard to dependent claim 19, Word 97 teaches a letter wizard can be used to modify/complete existing letters, each letter capable of incorporating various customized template portions (Word 97 page 2 - at bottom).

In regard to claims 24-31, 33-35, claims 24-31, 33-35 reflect the computer program product comprising computer readable instructions used for performing the methods as claimed in claims 1-8, 10-12, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to claim 40, claim 40 reflects the system comprising computer readable instructions used for performing the methods of the product as claimed in claim 16, and is rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to claims 42, 43, claims 42, 43 reflect the system comprising computer readable instructions used for performing the methods as claimed in claims 4, 5, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Claims 9, 13, 18, 20-21, 32, 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Word 97, as applied to claims 4, 12, 16, 27, 35 above, and further in view of Turbo C++ Version 4.5, 1995 Borland International (hereinafter Borland), screenshots pages 1-7.

In regard to dependent claims 9, 13, Word 97 teaches group ordering (i.e. header, footer) (Word 97 page 11). Word 97 does not specifically teach public, protected, and private member access associated with an order, as well as offsets preserved for variables, functions, and constructors. However, Borland teaches a text editor for editing program files (i.e. C, C++, etc.). Borland teaches an auto indent mode as well as persistent blocks for preserving indentation of blocks of code (Borland page 2). Borland also teaches customization of reserved words (i.e. by color or underlining, etc.), said (C++) reserved word comprising “public”, “private”, and “protected” words, as well as highlighting other types of data (i.e. variables, and elements making up functions and constructors, etc.). The customization of coloring, etc. to

said words can be interpreted as a form of prioritized ordering (Borland pages 2, 7). Since Word 97 (and most typical text processors) can display a C++ text file, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Borland's ordering/prioritization of C++ text to Word 97's templates, providing word 97 the benefit of enhancing its templates to accommodate various text files.

In regard to dependent claims 18, 20, Word 97 does not specifically teach a grammar template for storing rules, as claimed. However, Word 97 teaches analysis of user input "Dear John,", the analysis dependent upon syntactical and pattern matching review of the words and punctuation of said input (Word 97 page 2), providing the claimed equivalent of templates with grammar rules required to make such an analysis. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interpret Word 97 in this fashion, providing Word 97 the benefit of rules for making accurate analysis.

Word 97 does not specifically teach rules for programming languages, or of declaration/definition files. However, Borland teaches an editor specifically tailored to edit text, as well as editing C++ text files, comprising declaration/definition files (i.e. #include <stdio.h>) (Borland pages 1, 6-7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Borland's rules and files associated with C++ to Word 97, providing word 97 the benefit of enhancing its templates to accommodate various text files.

In regard to dependent claim 21, Word 97 does not specifically teach generation of class declarations, class-head, base-specifiers, body, access-specifiers, and member declarations. However, Borland teaches an editor specifically tailored to edit text, as well as editing and dealing with the specialized constructs within C++ text files. (Borland pages 1, 6-7). Since the above is specific to C++, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Borland's

rules and constructs associated with C++ to Word 97, providing word 97 the benefit of enhancing its templates to accommodate various text files.

In regard to claims 32, 36, claims 32, 36 reflect the computer program product comprising computer readable instructions used for performing the methods as claimed in claims 9, 13, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Claims 22, 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Word 97, in view of Borland.

In regard to independent claim 22, claim 22 reflects the computer program product comprising computer readable instructions used for performing the methods as claimed in claim 3, and in further view of the following, is rejected along the same rationale.

Word 97 teaches analysis of user input “Dear John,”, the analysis dependent upon syntactical and grammatical review of the words and punctuation of said input (Word 97 page 2; compare with claim 22 “grammar”).

Word 97 does not specifically teach parsing of components, as claimed. However, Word 97 teaches analyzing initial user inputted words and punctuation (Word 97 page 2, 9), which provides the claimed equivalent of parsing text components (compare with claim 22 “parsing”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interpret Word 97 in this fashion, providing Word 97 the benefit of text analysis/matching for presentation of various templates.

Word 97 does not specifically teach templates for programming languages. However, Borland teaches an editor specifically tailored to edit text, as well as editing C++ programming files (Borland pages 1, 6-7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to apply Borland's specific editing of files associated with C++ to Word 97, providing word 97 the benefit of enhancing its templates to accommodate various text files for programmers.

In regard to independent claim 41, claim 41 reflects the system comprising computer readable instructions used for performing the methods of the product as claimed in claim 22, and is rejected along the same rationale.

(10) Response to Argument

Beginning on page 8 of Appellant's Appeal Brief (hereinafter the Brief), Appellant argues the following issues which are accordingly addressed below.

Pages 8-13 of the Brief (Argument A) are directed to Appellant's assertion that claims 1-13, and 40-43 are directed to statutory subject matter. The examiner respectfully disagrees.

It is respectfully noted that a new ground of rejection was made in a Supplemental Examiner's Answer (mailed May 16, 2007) pursuant to panel remand (mailed February 27, 2007). Appellant's amendment (see Reply brief filed May 24, 2007) does not go far enough to overcome the examiner's rejection under 35 USC 101, in particular Appellant's reference to a signal wave ("fluid transmission medium") at specification page 28 lines 20-24. It has been determined that a signal wave, or carrier wave is non-statutory subject matter. Since the instant limitations do not direct the claims away from a signal wave (i.e. a "storage" medium, etc.), the above instant rejections under 35 USC 101 is respectfully maintained.

Appellant's arguments on pages 13-17 are directed to the assertion that claims 1 and 24 are patentable over Word '97. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Appellant does not appreciate the breadth of the claimed invention. Representative claim 1 recites in pertinent part "*receiving a user example...*". Claim 1 does not even require that a user example is a "document". Even if claim 1 is to be interpreted as such, any document authored by a user can be fairly interpreted as a "user example". In addition, the examiner cannot find any support in Appellant's specification (or in the pending claims) which gives any definition of what content is required for the received item to be deemed a "user example" as presently claimed, or that the content must be in a saved document.

The first limitation of representative claim 1 reads as follows:

"receiving a user example;"

Word '97 (pages 2 and 9) teaches a Letter Wizard for help in writing a letter (a form of document). Page 9 shows an open document, to which said Letter Wizard appears after a user types "Dear", then a name, then a comma, then the ENTER key. Without any clarification or definition in claim 1 (or in the specification) regarding what a "user example" encompasses, page 9 can be fairly interpreted as a user example of a letter greeting.

The second limitation of claim 1 reads as follows:

"formatting the non-functional aspects of said document in the style of said user example."

Word '97, at this point, deduces that a user is writing a letter style document. The Letter Wizard now appears and asks if the user wants help in writing and structuring ("formatting") the letter based on

frequently used letter “styles” (see also Word ’97 page 2, top paragraph). In this fashion, the Letter Wizard helps to integrate additional refined letter styles into the basic deduced style of the user example (a “Dear John,” letter document). The same rationale applied to “a user example” is also applied to the claimed “style”. Without clarification defining a style, Word ’97s “Dear John,” document can be interpreted as a document of type “letter”, with 11 point Times New Roman font, etc.

Word ’97 does not specifically disclose formatting “*non-functional*” aspects in the style of said example, However, page 10 of Word 97 teaches a “Full block” letter style (incorporating non-functional block indent/groupings) as a default choice, which attempts to approximate the letter style display of said user input, therefore providing the suggestion of formatting non-functional aspects (i.e. no attached functional macro, etc.). The same rationale applied to “a user example” is also applied to the claimed “non-functional” portion of claim 1. Without clarification defining what “non-functional” encompasses, Word ’97s “Full block” letter style can be interpreted as non-functional. Appellant claim 1 recites the “non-functional” aspects of a document is formatted to the style of a user example (the non-functional aspects are applied to the user example). Accordingly, the “Full block” letter style is applied to the “Dear John,” user example.

Appellant arguments on page 17 of the Brief are directed to the assertion that claims 2 and 25 are patentable over Word ’97. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner’s rationale set forth above, also applies here as well. In addition, without clarification defining what “non-functional” (and functional) encompasses, Word ’97s “Full block” and “Modified block” indentation styles can be interpreted as non-functional.

Appellant arguments on pages 17-20 of the Brief are directed to the assertion that claims 3 and 26 are patentable over Word '97. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner's rationale set forth above, also applies here as well. In addition, without clarification defining what "non-functional" (and functional) encompasses, Word '97's "Full block" and "Modified block" indentation styles can be interpreted as non-functional, and document associated Word Macros can be fairly interpreted as a "functional" aspect, at least associated with a document.

One particular advantage of the Letter Wizard (or any application Wizard) is to provide increased convenience for the user. In the instant case, letter writing is made easier. In addition, claim 3 claims in pertinent part "...*an example document*...". It is respectfully submitted that the "Dear John," letter document is an example document.

Appellant arguments on pages 20-21 of the Brief are directed to the assertion that claims 4, 27 and 42 are patentable over Word '97. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner's rationale set forth above, also applies here as well. Word 97 does not specifically disclose replaceable macros "*in an output document*". However, Word 97 does teach macro inclusion in "templates", and a method of "selecting alternate salutations" (Word 97 pages 4, 16), providing the claimed equivalent (the suggestion) of macro inclusion. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interpret Word 97 in this fashion, providing (output documents) of Word 97 the benefit of macros for convenient display of alternate text. One particular advantage of the Letter Wizard (or any application Wizard, and its macro teaching) is to provide increased convenience for the user. In the instant case, letter writing is made easier.

Appellant arguments on pages 21-23 of the Brief are directed to the assertion that claims 5, 28 and 43 are patentable over Word '97. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner's rationale set forth above, also applies here as well. Please see above.

Appellant arguments on pages 23-24 of the Brief are directed to the assertion that claims 6 and 29 are patentable over Word '97. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner's rationale set forth above, also applies here as well. It is respectfully submitted that Word '97 looks for a specific syntactical phrase which includes a comma (or colon), preceded by "Dear" or "To", and another word. If only "Dear John" (without any punctuation) is entered (followed by the ENTER key), the Wizard does not appear.

Appellant arguments on pages 24-25 of the Brief are directed to the assertion that claims 7 and 30 are patentable over Word '97. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner's rationale set forth above, also applies here as well. Word 97 teaches alteration of "mailing instructions", "Attention", and "Subject" fields, as well as creating auto text (after applying pattern matching) (Word 97 pages 14, 16). The alterations (i.e. comment removal, etc.) are temporary until saved by the user or by Word 97 auto save feature.

Appellant arguments on pages 25-26 of the Brief are directed to the assertion that claims 8 and 31 are patentable over Word '97. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner's rationale set forth above, also applies here as well. Word 97 teaches various sections of a document (Word 97 pages 10-15). This teaching can be fairly interpreted as "including a plurality of separately generated sections".

Appellant arguments on pages 26-27 of the Brief are directed to the assertion that claims 10 and 33 are patentable over Word '97. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner's rationale set

forth above, also applies here as well. It is respectfully submitted that (as instantly claimed), revising a final document (changing its style) using a right click feature, in combination with a replaceable function (i.e. a macro) feature teaches “*receiving from said user further input changing the style....*”.

It is noted that even if claim 9 is to be incorporated into claim 10 (said claim 9 rejected using the Borland reference), Word '97 still teaches the claimed limitations (see also discussion of the Borland reference below)

Appellant arguments on pages 28-31 of the Brief are directed to the assertion that claims 12 and 35 are patentable over Word '97. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner's rationale set forth above, also applies here as well. Word 97 teaches a “Modified block” style template comprising various calculated block indents, the desired application of said template to a user document preserves said indents to produce a final document (Word 97 page 11). Word 97 does not specifically disclose parsing of components. However, Word 97 teaches analyzing initial user inputted words and punctuation (Word 97 page 2, 9), which provides the claimed equivalent (suggestion) of parsing text components. It is at least obvious that the analysis of individual words in a text-based document typically involve “parsing” of said text at some basic level.

Appellant arguments on pages 31-33 of the Brief are directed to the assertion that claims 16 and 40 are patentable over Word '97. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner's rationale set forth above, also applies here as well.

Appellant arguments on pages 33-35 of the Brief are directed to the assertion that claim 17 is patentable over Word '97. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner's rationale set forth above, also applies here as well. Word 97 does not specifically teach a grammar template for storing rules.

However, Word 97 teaches analysis of user input “Dear John,”, said analysis dependent upon syntactical and pattern matching review of the words and punctuation of said input (Word 97 page 2), providing the claimed equivalent (suggestion) of a template with specific grammar rules required to make such an analysis.

Appellant arguments on pages 35-36 of the Brief are directed to the assertion that claim 19 is patentable over Word '97. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner's rationale set forth above, also applies here as well. Word 97 teaches a letter wizard can be used to modify/complete existing letters, each letter capable of incorporating various customized template portions (Word 97 page 2 - at bottom). In addition, many copies of the same document can be distributed to a plurality of users, each user can input and edit different parts of their own version accordingly.

Appellant arguments on pages 36-43 of the Brief (Argument B) are directed to the assertion that claims 9, 13, 18, 20-22, 32, 36 and 41 are not properly rejected over Word '97 in view of Borland. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner's rationale set forth above, also applies here as well. It is respectfully noted that both Word '97 and the Borland editor are both text editors having capability of editing text files. In addition, both references can format words accordingly. Borland can automatically bold reserved text words, a user can customize features such as this accordingly. It is further noted that Appellant's specification provides an example embodiment using a C++ compiler editor (specification page 11, lines 15-22), as well as a generalized implementation, applicable to all types of documents (i.e. a non-computer language file type editor) (specification page 21 lines 28-32). It is respectfully submitted that Borland teaches a text editor for editing program files (i.e. C, C++, etc.). Borland teaches an auto indent mode as well as persistent blocks for preserving indentation of blocks of code (Borland page 2).

Borland also teaches customization of reserved words (i.e. by color or underlining, etc.), said (C++) reserved word comprising “public”, private”, and “protected” words, as well as highlighting other types of data (i.e. variables, and elements making up functions and constructors, etc.). The customization of coloring, etc. to said words can be interpreted as a form of prioritized ordering (Borland pages 2, 7). Since Word 97 (and most typical text processors) can display a C++ text file, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Borland’s ordering/prioritization of

C++ text to Word 97’s templates, providing word 97 the benefit of enhancing its templates to accommodate various text files. Borland also teaches an editor specifically tailored to edit text, as well as editing C++ text files, comprising declaration/definition files (i.e. #include <stdio.h>) (Borland pages 1, 6-7).

Appellant arguments on pages 43-51 of the Brief are directed to the assertion that the applicable claims are not properly rejected over Word ’97 in view of Borland. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner’s rationale set forth above, also applies here as well. Please see the examiner’s rejections of the relevant claims. Furthermore, it is respectfully submitted that some of Appellant’s arguments are substantially similar to those previously presented, and have been addressed above.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

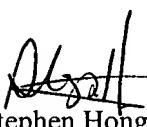
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